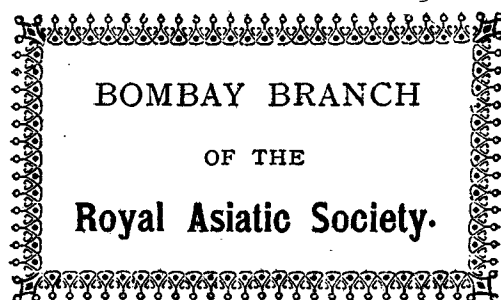


ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY,
EASTERN CIRCLE,
FOR
1906-1907.



Calcutta:
THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.
1907.

[Not for sale.]



Digitized with financial assistance from



on 24 February, 2020

ANNUAL REPORT

2 NOV 190

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY,

EASTERN CIRCLE,

FOR

1906-1907.



Calcutta:

, THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1907.

No. 130.

FROM A. H. LONGHURST, Esq.,

Offg. Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Eastern Circle,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 31st May 1907.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my Annual Report for 1906-1907.

2. And to supply you with copies of the photographs taken by this office during 1906-1907, a list of which is given in part I, Appendix B.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

A. H. LONGHURST,

Offg. Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Eastern Circle.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY, EASTERN CIRCLE,
FOR
1906-1907.

PART I.
GENERAL REMARKS.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY, EASTERN CIRCLE,
FOR 1906-1907.

PART I.
GENERAL REMARKS.

1. *Administrative Changes.*—No administrative changes have been made during the year.

2. *Conservation.*—Statements of the expenditure under this heading are contained in Appendix A. No new works have been added to the already long list of outstanding items. Some new buildings, which it had been suggested, Government should repair, have been inspected; but no subvention from Government could be recommended, generally on the grounds that from their advanced stage of decay and comparative unimportance it would be impossible or unnecessary to conserve. As Dr. Bloch mentions in his last report, here in Bengal every owner of a temple or mosque of some age believes himself to have a claim upon public funds for its restoration, although the decay of such a building may be due to nothing but the want of proper attention on his own or his ancestors' part.

With the exception of earthquakes, the principal factor in causing the ruin of brick and stone buildings is the growth of vegetation between the joints, and the only way of dealing with this evil is constantly to eradicate the plants before they have the chance of becoming firmly rooted.

Old stone buildings were originally erected entirely without mortar or any other cementing material between the joints; the stones being accurately dressed, so as to fit closely to one another. But in course of time the action of the weather wears the edges of the surface joints sufficiently to admit of dust, and the seeds of plants and trees, deposited therein by wind, birds or insects, accelerates the decay. The seed being in a sheltered position and watered by the rains, rapidly grows and takes root, so that every year the joint between the stones becomes enlarged and forces those above and below out of position, until at last we have a strong tree, with an astounding power of expansion and resistance to pressure, capable of splitting a solid stone building literally in two.

It is of little use spending large sums of money on repairs to ancient buildings, unless funds are provided for keeping down vegetation after the repairs have been completed. Take for instance, the glorious old buildings at Gaur and Panduah, most of which have recently been very well repaired, and are now in a sound state of preservation. If these buildings are kept entirely free from vegetation, no further repairs should be necessary for the next fifty years or more. The task is not an easy one, there will always be hundreds and thousands of small cracks and crevices in an ancient building where vegetation can take root, no matter how well the building may have been repaired. One may see buildings both at Gaur and Panduah where repairs have only just been completed already showing fresh signs of vegetation. It is true the plants are now only a few inches long, but by the end of the year they will have grown to as many feet in length, with expanding roots in proportion; the result being that in a year or two again repairs will become necessary to the buildings. Yet, I feel sure that the only economical way of keeping large sites in thorough repair is by constant removal of all signs of vegetation from the buildings, and this can only be done by a permanent gang of coolies working daily on the spot.

The number of men will have to vary according to the size of the site and the amount of work to be done; their duty being to remove all signs of vegetation from the buildings and compound walls. The interior of the buildings must be kept clean, and the domes, roofs, platforms, terraces, steps, drains and gutters free from rubbish. The paths, walks, drives and approaches to the

buildings should be well kept up and the grass in the compounds free from rank weeds and cut and watered when necessary; any encroaching boughs or roots of neighbouring trees being checked by removal.

A gang of six coolies, provided with a long bamboo ladder, the necessary gardening tools and a few cans of weed eradicator, working alternately at Gaur and Panduah should not cost more than fifty rupees a month. Inspections of all buildings should be made by the Engineer-in-charge at least once a year and the Archæological Surveyor kept informed as to their state of preservation.

Excellent conservation work is being carried out at Konarak, and many beautiful sculptures have recently been discovered whilst removing the earth and stone débris from the fallen spire.

All the important repairs to the temples at Bhubaneswar have been completed, and the work has been well carried out, the only fault being, that in some cases, no taste or care has been exercised in selecting the new stone so as to match the colour of the old.

I found the caves and rock-cut temples of Khandagiri and Udayagiri in excellent preservation, only slight repairs being necessary.

I have inspected several new sites in the Dinajpur district, which, it had been suggested, Government should repair; but I found that they possessed neither historic importance nor architectural value and generally that from their advanced stage of decay, they are impossible to preserve.

3. *Exploration*.—No new works of this nature have taken place since Dr. Bloch's last report.

4. *Inscriptions*.—There is nothing to report under this heading.

5. *Departmental Notes*.—On my arrival in Calcutta on the 17th November 1906, I was grieved to learn that Dr. Bloch had left Calcutta for Europe on 14 months' combined leave with effect from the 7th November 1906, suffering from ill-health at the time, and having made over the charge of this office to his head clerk, Babu Krishna Chandra Mozumdar.

It gives me much pleasure to record my appreciation of the good work done by the office staff since my appointment as Officiating Superintendent. The only other changes in the staff, are the appointment of Babu Makhanlal Mullick as second clerk from the 15th September 1906, and the addition of two peons from 1st November 1906.

The expenditure incurred during the year was as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Salary of gazetted officers—						
Superintendent's pay ...	3,514	1	4			
Assistant Superintendent's pay ...	1,386	10	8			
Acting allowance as Officiating Superintendent ...	151	9	10			
				5,052	5	10
Salary of non-gazetted establishment—						
2 Clerks ...	876	10	8			
1 Photographer ...	970	0	0			
2 Draftsmen ...	903	2	9			
4 Peons ...	256	0	0			
Temporary establishment ...	96	0	0			
				3,101	13	5
Allowances—						
Travelling allowances ...	1,150	10	6			
				1,150	10	6
Supplies and services—						
Photographic charges ...	436	8	3			
Contingencies—						
Hot and cold weather charges ...	64	7	9			
Postage charges ...	55	4	0			
Telegram charges ...	29	15	0			
Conveyance of stores, tents and records ...	77	6	3			
Purchase of drawing instruments ...	122	9	0			
Ditto of books ...	10	0	0			
Ditto of office furniture ...	199	5	6			
Miscellaneous ...	66	2	0			
				1,061	9	9
GRAND TOTAL ...				10,366	7	6

6. *Tours*.—The following is a statement showing the amount of time I have spent on tours and the object for which they have been undertaken:—

1907.			Days.
January 4th to 13th	...	Inspection of buildings at Burhanpur, Janjgir and Nagpur in the Central Provinces, with the Director-General of Archæology in India ...	10
January 17th	...	Inspection of ruined fort near Barachampa, in the district of the 24-Parganas ...	1
January 29th to February 5th	...	Inspection of temples in the Puri district, at Puri, Konarak, Bhubaneswar, Khandagiri and Udayagiri ...	8
March 5th to April 2nd	...	Inspection of buildings in the districts of Maldah, Dinajpur, Bettiah and Buxar, including two days in camp at Sarnath with the Director-General of Archæology in India ...	29
Total			48

7. *Tour programme for 1907-08*.—I hope to carry out a prolonged tour in the Central Provinces and make myself familiar with the antiquities of that part of the country.

I intended to visit Bettiah district again to superintend personally the re-erection of the fallen Asoka column at Rampurwa, to excavate the two grass-covered mounds or stupas, on either side of the fallen column, and to inspect thoroughly two Buddhist sites which I discovered a few miles off, and the existence of which has not yet been reported to Government, though I have recently heard that Mr. Marshall, the Director-General of Archæology in India will probably undertake to superintend this work himself.

I shall visit the Black Pagoda at Konarak again to see what progress has been made (1) with the repairs and (2) with the removal of the sand and stone débris from the fallen tower; and also to take photographs of the recently discovered sculptures. I also propose to visit Chittagong and several sites which have not yet been inspected in Eastern Bengal and Assam. This programme may be subject to alteration according to what changes Dr. Bloch may think fit, on his arrival in Calcutta this winter.

A. H. LONGHURST,
Offg. Superintendent, Eastern Circle.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Archaeological expenditure in Bengal during the year 1906-07.

DISTRICT.	Locality.	Particulars.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent in 1906-07.	Whether completed or in progress.
			Rs.	Rs.	
Calcutta	Calcutta	Maintaining tablets and lines of demarcation in connection with the old Fort William.	218	209	Completed.
Ditto	Ditto	Repairing monuments, towers, pillars, etc., on the Calcutta maidan.	602	609	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Repairing Holwell's monument	197	187	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Fixing a marble tablet to mark the residence of Dewan Ram Kalual Sen at 59-3, Bhowani Ch. Dutt's Street.	83	52	Ditto.
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	Repairs to monuments of Cosma-de-Koros in the Darjeeling Cemetery.	12	11	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Repairs to tomb of General Lloyd in the Darjeeling Cemetery.	6	6	Ditto.
Champaran	Rampurwa	Survey of second Asoka Pillar	...	1	Ditto.
Cuttack	Konarak	Preservation of Jagamohan temple	33,015	2,084	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Additional works in the Black Pagoda	9,937	4,605	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Construction an Inspection Bungalow	7,360	263	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Planting and maintaining trees in the compound of the Konarak temple.	321	242	In progress.
Ditto	Ditto	Completion of the work of removing stones and sand from the Black Pagoda.	16,327	9,706	Ditto.
Ditto	Khandagiri	Excavating and removing silt opposite Martyapur and Patalpur caves.	40	39	Completed.
Ditto	Kharda and Gan-jong.	Repairs to monuments	10	8	Ditto.
Ditto	Bhubaneswar	Repairs to certain temples	2,273	1,044	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Repairs to temples	104	97	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Repairs to Rest-shed	21	20	Ditto.
Ditto	Jajpur	Making a separate earth connection with the second lightning conductor of the Abu Nazir's mosque.	129	102	In progress.
Ditto	Do.	Exterminating jungles in ancient monuments	81	37	Ditto.
Balasore	Balasore	Repairs to two Dutch tombs	20	20	Completed.
Nadia	Plassey	Removing the Plassey monument to site of battle-field, erecting an Inspection Bungalow with out-houses and providing pillars to mark the position of the contending armies.	16,052	5,836	In progress.
Do.	Ditto	Providing furniture for the Plassey Bungalow	550	517	Ditto.
Do.	Ditto	Constructing a pucea well in the compound of the Plassey Bungalow.	400	215	Ditto.
Do.	Ditto	Cost of land for construction of a bungalow and monument at Plassey.	923	100	Ditto.
Do.	Ditto	Cost of land for a road from Mira to Plassey	230	165	Ditto.
Do.	Ditto	Repairing railings of existing Plassey monument	111	96	Completed.
Gaya	Gaya	Repairing Budh-Gaya buildings	417	412	Ditto.
Do.	Do.	Rectifying defects of lightning conductor attached to Budh-Gaya temple.	467	449	Ditto.
Patna	Monair	Repairs to Mukdum Shah's tomb	1,009	942	Ditto.
Do.	Patna	Repairs to Sham Sher Nagor tomb	45	41	Ditto.
Do.	Do.	Repairs to tall stone shaft	32	32	Ditto.
Do.	Behar	Repairs to Syed Ibrahim's tomb	50	50	Ditto.
Shahabad	Sasaram	Repairs to Sher Shah's tomb	80	40	Ditto.
Ditto	Sasaram	Repairs to Hossain Sur Shah's tomb	120	60	Completed.
Ditto	Rhotas	Repairs to Rhotas palace	435	409	Ditto.
Ditto	Sherghur	Repairs to Sherghur fortress	296	267	Ditto.
Ditto	Chainpur	Repairs to Bukhtiar Khan's tomb	5,072	4,716	Ditto.
Ditto	Bhabua	Repairs to Mundeswari temple	556	483	Ditto.
Ditto	Buxar	Repairs to tombs	9	8	Ditto.
Arrah	Arrah	Repairs to Soldiers' tombs	25	25	Ditto.
Khulna	Bagirhat	Annual repairs to Satgambuz and tomb of Alegh Khan Jahan Ali.	400	341	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Partial repairs to Satgambuz and tomb of Alegh Khan Jahan Ali.	14,786	5,112	In progress.
Hooghly	Pandua	Repairing the minar and ancient buildings	27,723	11,791	Ditto.
Ditto	Satgaon	Repairing the old mosque	502	498	Completed.
GRAND TOTAL			1,41,055	51,886	

Statement of expenditure incurred during 1906-07 on Archaeological works in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Serial No.	Description of monuments, tombs, &c.	Nature of works.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1906-07.	Expenditure 1906-07.	Description of funds.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Sona Masjid at Ferozpur in Gaur ...	Special repairs	26,057	7,500	6,636	Provincial.
2	Adina Mosque at Panduah ...	Ditto ...	5,413	1,500	1,105	Ditto.
3	Baraduari or the Great Golden Mosque at Gaur.	Ditto ...	8,979	5,000	5,336	Ditto.
4	Eklakhi Tomb at Panduah ...	Ditto ...	3,304	2,541	2,391	Ditto.
5	Kutubshahi Masjid at Panduah ...	Ditto ...	1,099	1,099	1,065	Ditto.
6	Firoz Minar at Gaur ...	Ditto ...	4,053	600	1,322	Ditto.
7	Dakhil Darwaza at Gaur ...	Ditto ...	1,638	1,038	1,165	Ditto.
8	Tantipara Masjid { New estimate ... { Old estimate ...	Ditto ... Ditto ...	2,787 2,692	2,000 ...	1,133 477	Ditto.
9	Lottan Masjid at Gaur ...	Ditto ...	3,351	3,000	2,906	Provincial.
10	Quadam Rasul Masjid at Gaur ...	Ditto ...	1,284	1,284	953	
11	Tomb of Bibi Peri at Lalbagh Fort, Dacca.	Ordinary repairs	51	51	48	Provincial.
12	Buildings on the ramparts of the Lalbagh Fort, Dacca.	Ditto ...	933	333	385	Ditto.
13	Buildings and gates at Lalbagh Fort, Dacca.	Special repairs	1,418	1,418	1,342	Ditto.
14	Tombs of Revd. Jossep Paget and Colombo Sahib in the cemetery, Dacca.	Ordinary repairs	4	4	4	Imperial.
15	Remains of the old fort at Munshiganj.	Ditto ...	1,498	1,498	1,489	Provincial.
16	Mosque of Sadi, in village Agar-sundar, on the bank of the Brahmaputra, at Kishoreganj, in Mymensingh.	Ditto ...	107	107	106	
		Total ...	...	28,873	28,363	

Name of work.	Sanctioned amount.	Actual expenditure.			Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	As.	P.	
NAGA HILLS DIVISION.					
<i>Imperial, civil, repairs.</i>					
Annual Repairs to Quinton Memorial, Manipur.	20	21	14	0	Ordinary repairs and maintenance.
<i>Provincial, Original Works.</i>					
Erecting monuments over the graves of officers buried in various places in the Naga Hills Division.	627	155	14	4	Work completed during 1906-07 and total expenditure on the work is Rs. 642-14-10.
Restoring monolithic columns at Dimapur (Naga Hills District.)	6,677	3,571	3	7	Work completed during 1906-07 and expenditure on this work up to date is Rs. 6,859-7-7.
Clearing undergrowth over the area of the old citadel wall at Dimapur, cement-pointing the remains of its old walls and gate (Naga Hills District.)	3,845	39	15	2	Work closed and total expenditure on this work is up to date Rs. 1,736-6-4.

Name of work.	Sanctioned amount.	Actual expenditure.			Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	
<i>Provincial repairs.</i>					
Annual Repairs to ruins at Dimapur (Naga Hills District.)	315	430	11	10	Ordinary repairs and maintenance.
Annual Repairs to memorials of Dr. Brown, Mr. Heath, and Captain Gordon at Manipur, and infant son of Sir Johnstone at Kanjupkhul (Manipur.)	30	11	13	3	Ditto.
Annual Repairs to memorials of Messrs. Melville and O'Brien at Myangkhang (Naga Hills District.)	20	19	11	8	Ditto.
Annual Repairs to memorials of Dr. Demant and Major Cock at Khonoma and Lieutenant Forbes at Sachima (Naga Hills District.)	85	88	3	11	Ditto.
Annual Repairs to Durbar hall, coronation room, citadel wall, nautchghur and Jubaraj's temple at Manipur	300	302	7	5	Ditto.
SURMA VALLEY DIVISION.					
<i>Provincial Repairs.</i>					
Jungle clearing and petty excavations necessary for inspecting ancient remains in the Cachar District.	200	165	11	9	
LOWER ASSAM DIVISION.					
<i>Provincial Repairs.</i>					
Ruins of temple at Bamani Hill, annual clearance of jungle (Darrang District.)	40	40	0	0	Completed.
Repairs to ancient tombs at Jagighopa (Goalpara District.)	20	10	0	0	Ditto.
Annual Repairs to tomb at Goalpara to Lieutenant Creswell (Goalpara District.)	25	10	0	0	Ditto.
Restoring the vestibule and repairing the temple of Hayagriva at Hajo (Kamrup District.)	4,781	4,278	0	0	Ditto.
UPPER ASSAM DIVISION.					
<i>Provincial Repairs.</i>					
Annual repairs to Ahome Raja's palace, Gargaon, near Nazira (Sibsagar District.)	150	163	0	0	Jungle over and around the building is cleared.
Old Assamese buildings (Sibsagar District.)					
(i) Temple at Jaisagar ... } (ii) Temple at Gourisagar ... } (iii) Runghur ruins ... }	200	200	0	0	Ditto.

Name of work.	Sanctioned amount.	Actual expenditure.			Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Bishnu Dole at Sibsagar ...	101	25	0	0	Making scaffolding for measuring amount of repairs necessary with the view to frame an estimate for repairs.
KHASI AND JAINTIA DIVISION.					
<i>Provincial Repairs.</i>					
Annual Repairs to Manipur Memorial at Shillong (Khasi and Jaintia Hills District.)	...	10	0	0	
Annual Repairs to Scott's monument at Cherrapunjee (Khasi and Jaintia Hills District.)	...	10	0	0	
Annual Repairs to monument to the memory of Lieutenants Beadingsfield and Burlton at Nongkhlow (Khasi and Jaintia Hills District.)	...	15	0	0	
GRAND TOTAL ...	17,436	9,568	10	11	

List of Archæological works carried out in the Central Provinces during the years 1906-07.

Serial No.	District.	Locality.	NAME OF WORK.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure to end of March 1906.	Approximate expenditure during 1906-07.			Total expenditure to end of 31st March 1907.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Nagpur...	Nildoh ...	Prehistoric circle ...	36	...	34	5	3	34 5 3	Completed.
2	Do. ...	Nagpur ...	Removing and re-erecting the memorial monuments erected in memory of Officers, &c, who died on duty during the Famine of 1896-97 and 1898.	692	...	627	0	0	627 0 0	Ditto.
3	Do. ...	Ramtek ...	Improving old temple ...	180	...	175	13	3	175 13 3	Ditto.
4	Chanda...	Chanda ...	Repairing Gond Raja's tomb	100	...	34	0	0	34 0 4	Ditto.
5	Do. ...	Do. ...	Restoring fort walls ...	23,917	6,604	9,794	0	0	16,398 0 0	In progress on 1st April 1907.
6	Do. ...	Wairagarh	Removing and eradicating jungle, etc., overgrown on fort walls.	986	..	286	0	0	286 0 0	Ditto.
7	Do. ...	Ballarpur ...	Preservation of old fort ...	1,076	...	1,095	0	0	1,095 0 0	Completed.
8	Amraoti	Gawilgarh...	Removing cactus in the fort	954	..	827	0	0	827 0 0	Ditto.

Serial No.	District.	Locality.	NAME OF WORK.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure to end of March 1906.	Approximate expenditure during 1906-07.	Total expenditure to end of 31st March 1907.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
9	Akola ...	Narnalla ...	Improvements and repairs to buildings in the fort.	2,727	610	535 0 0	1,145 0 0	In progress on 1st April 1907.
10	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mounting two guns on platforms in the fort.	308	...			Not commenced.
11	Buldano	Fatehkheda	Restoring an old mosque...	568	...	298 0 0	298 0 0	In progress.
12	Do. ...	Ballarpur ...	Certain repairs to fort walls	2,873	1,000	1,872 0 0	2,872 0 0	Completed.
13	Do. ...	Rohimkhed	Repairing and restoring mosque.	1,631	1,666	21 0 0	1,687 0 0	Ditto.
14	Do. ...	Deulgaon Raja.	Restoring moti samadh tomb.	834	...	821 0 0	821 0 0	Ditto.
15	Do. ...	Lonar ...	Restoring old temples and dharamsala.	2,128	...	1,534 0 0	1,534 0 0	In progress.
16	Do. ...	Kothali ...	Restoring two old temples	1,433	...	1,398 0 0	1,398 0 0	Completed.
17	Hoshangabad.	Pachmarhi	Repairs to the caves ...	51	...	51 0 0	51 0 0	Ditto.
18	Nimar ...	Mandhata...	Restoring and cleaning, etc., of certain temples at and near Mandhata.	3,212	3,543	826 0 0	3,369 0 0	Completed, but some further work remains to be given and a fresh estimate is being submitted as the original estimate is exceeded.
19	Do. ...	Burhanpur	Removing vegetation from old monuments.	200	...	198 0 0	198 0 0	Completed.
20	Raipur ...	Sirpur ...	Repairs to the old brick temple.	1,611	1,453	146 0 0	1,599 0 0	Ditto.
21	Bilaspur	Janjgir ...	Repairs to the two Hindu temples.	4,865	4,068	57 0 0	4,125 0 0	Ditto.
22	Do. ...	Pili (Lapa Zamiddari).	Repairs to Mahadeo temple	771	543		543 0 0	Ditto.
23	Do. ...	Sheorinarain	Repairs to the two old temples.	840	404	14 0 0	418 0 0	Ditto.
24	Do. ...	Arbhar ...	Fencing and gravelling sites and other petty improvements to the temple.	465	251	120 0 0	371 0 0	Ditto.
25	Do. ...	Pali ...	Conservation of Mahadeo temple.	327	...			An allotment of Rs. 327 was given for this work in 1906-1907, but it does not seem to have been spent.
Total ...				...	19,142	20,764 2 6	39,906 2 6	

APPENDIX B.

List of photographs taken in 1906-07.

The number runs in continuation of the list of the preceding year. The negatives are all full plates.

Serial number.	District.	Locality.	Subject.
1	2	3	4
422	Puri	Konarak	Statue of Surya.
423	Do.	Ditto	Statue of Bāla Krisna, representing Dola festival.
424	Do.	Ditto	Statue of Visnu.
425	Dc.	Ditto	Statues of Ganga, <i>Ācārya</i> and a Risi.
426	Do.	Ditto	Statues of Mahisāsūramardini and Jagannatha and <i>Ācārya</i> .
427	Do.	Ditto	Statues of <i>Ācārya</i> and Surya.
428	Do.	Ditto	Statue representing Ramchandra's wedding.
429	Do.	Bhubaneswar	Great temple of Lingaraj.
430	Do.	Ditto	Markandeya Tank and Temple.
431	Maldah	Gaur	Kadam-Basul after restoration.
432	Do.	Do	The Minar.
433	Do.	Do	Dhakhil Darwaza north gate, showing slopes on both sides.
434	Do.	Do.	Dhakhil Darwaza, South gate.
435	Do.	Do.	Baradwari Front view, after restoration.
436	Do.	Do.	Ditto Interior, showing restoration.
437	Do.	Do.	Ditto East-gate, from courtyard.
438	Do.	Do.	Tantipara Masjid.
439	Do.	Do.	Ditto showing interior.
440	Do.	Do.	Ditto back view showing corbelling work.
441	Do.	Do.	Lotan masjid, showing restoration.
442	Do.	Do.	Sona masjid, interior.
443	Do.	Do.	Ditto south east front.
444	Do.	Do.	Ditto north view.
445	Do.	Panduah	Eklakhi Tomb.
446	Do.	Do.	Front of kutabshahi masjid.
447	Do.	Do.	Ditto interior, showing restoration.
448	Do.	Do.	Badsha-ka-takht, Back.
449	Do.	Do.	Adina mosque. West wall, exterior.
450	Dinajpur	Kantonagar	Kantoji's temple.
451	Shahabad	Dumraon	Atmi temple. (new discovery).

APPENDIX C.

List of Drawings prepared during field season 1906-07.

FINISHED DURING 1906.

46. Map of Rajgir.
47. Plan of excavation.
48. Ditto
49. Ditto
50. Ditto
51. Ditto
52. Ditto
53. Ditto
54. Plan and section of Maniyar Math.
55. Plan of stone platform on northern side of Vipula hill.
56. (2) Drawings showing present position of the fallen Asoka column at Rampurwa.
57. (1) Tracing showing site plan.
58. (1) Working Drawing showing proposed repairs to the Mihrabs at the Tantipara Masjid at Gaur.
59. (1) Drawing showing the course of the ancient water-supply at Burhanpur, Central Provinces.
60. (1) Tracing showing site plan of ruined temple at Atmi.

PLOTTED DURING FIELD SEASON 1906-07.

61. Map of Khandagiri and Udayagiri, showing the position of the caves.

PART II.
NOTES ON PLACES VISITED
IN
1906-1907.

PART II.

NOTES ON PLACES VISITED

IN
1906-1907.

WITH the exception of my short tour in the Central Provinces with Mr. J. H. Marshall, the Director-General of Archæology in India, an account of which he has already published in his notes on "Conservation in the Central Provinces," dated 22nd of January 1907, and in which my own notes are incorporated, I have already submitted to Government detailed reports, illustrated with photographs and drawings, when necessary, of the different sites I have visited this year. It will only be necessary for me to give a brief account of my tours here.

24-PARGANAS DISTRICT.

1. *Ruins near Barachampa.*—A glowing account of the interesting ruins of a supposed fort or palace, existing near Barachampa, was sent to Government by some of the inhabitants of the Bashirhat Subdivision, begging that this site should be brought to the notice of the Archæological Department, and protected by Government under the Ancient Monuments Act, to prevent the Muhammadans of the neighbouring villages from collecting the scattered bricks and from building a small masjid on part of the old site. On visiting the place, I at once saw that the prevention of building the small masjid must have been of more importance to the gentlemen who sent in the petition to Government than their interest in Archæology, otherwise they would never have exaggerated the supposed vandalism of the Muhammadans, in the manner in which they did in their petition. The only signs of any "palace" or "Fort" were a rising mound of broken brick, earth and débris, overgrown with grass and jungle, running east and west for a distance of about 250 yards, and being roughly about 40 yards in width at the highest end, which rises about 30 feet above the ground and shows traces here and there of a brick wall embedded in its surface, which, however, nowhere projects higher than a few inches above the ground.

However, to judge from an occasional brick here and there, measuring 15"×11"×2", and an interesting little piece of pottery I picked up, having the image of a "garuda" stamped upon its surface, there must have been some Buddhist stupa here, the remains of which may lie buried under the long mound, over which more modern buildings, or a wall have been erected since. Some time in the future, when more important works are finished, and as the site is only about 26 miles from Calcutta, a few trial trenches might be made and parts of the mound opened, as without excavating, it is impossible to say whether it is of any interest to this Department or not. It certainly has no outward signs of any value and most of the bricks lying about are modern.

PURI DISTRICT.

Puri—The Great Temple.—The temple authorities keep this building in good repair, but their attention should be called to the necessary repairs mentioned in my previous detailed report, while the beautiful green chlorite column standing unprotected in the middle of the high road immediately in front of the eastern entrance to the Temple enclosure should be repaired, and the few square feet of sacred ground surrounding its base should be railed in, both as a protection to the column and in order that visitors may know how far they are allowed to approach the monument without being subject to the annoyance and insults of excited and infuriated Hindus, who are generally to be found sitting and loafing about the base of the column on the so-called sacred ground. Repairs are necessary to the Markandeya Tank and Temple, also to the Gundichabari temple; the two gateways in the western wall of this last being much decayed and urgently needing repairs.

The other buildings here are in fair condition, only slight repairs being necessary.

Konarak—The Black Pagoda.—The work of repairs and the removal of the large mound of sand and stone débris from the fallen tower on the west side, are progressing most satisfactorily. When I was there in January last inspecting the work, I had photographs taken of seven very beautiful sculptures, mostly in green chlorite stone, recently found during the removal of the mound of sand and stone débris. I have just been informed that nine more have been found since my visit. I hope to have photographs taken of these early in 1908 when I shall again inspect the progress of the work. Recent discoveries prove without doubt that the temple was never finished, or at least came to grief before the consecration and inauguration of the image of the sun-god which is now placed in the Bhogamandap, or dancing hall. As suggested before, the eyes of the sun-god are unfinished; the eyes being generally added by the sculptor when the idol was placed in the sanctum,—a ceremony known as “Chakshurdána or eye-gift” in Bengal. This sanctum has now been discovered in the interior of the fallen tower. The room is 32' 8" square and quite empty with the exception of a handsome chlorite stone platform measuring 12' 6" in length, 9 feet in breadth and 4' 9" high on which it was intended to place the sun-god. I think this recent discovery proves beyond doubt that the building of this temple was never completed.

When I visited this site, I told Mr. Bishan Swarup, the Executive Engineer of the Mahanadi division, who was in charge of the work, that I should be grateful for any information he could supply me with regarding the antiquity of the Black Pagoda as stated in the records kept in the Puri Temple, and other sources of information not accessible to me personally. He has sent me some very interesting notes, the main points of which are the following:—

According to popular tradition, the temple was built by Languliya (commonly known as Nangroo, *i.e.*, “with a tail”) Narsing Deva, who was Raja of Puri from the year 1237 to 1282 A. D. This belief is based on the record kept in the Puri Temple known as Maudla Panji, which says that Languliya Narsing Deva reigned for 45 years, ending saka 1204 (A. D. 1282), and built the temple of Konarak Deva; also that he closed the mouth of the Bankimohani river. The wordings of his seal are also quoted in the Panji, meaning that he built a temple of the sun in Saka 1200 (A. D. 1278).

On the other hand, Abul Fazl, in his “Ain-i-Akbari,” records that the Konarak Temple was 730 years old in his time. This carries back the date of the temple to about 850. A. D.

Of these two conflicting dates, Fergusson, considering the architecture, takes the date given by Abul Fazl as more acceptable and considers the temple Konarak as the culmination of the Orissian Art, which started with the temples at Bhubaneswar.

Abul Fazl ascribes the construction of the temple to the Kesari Rajas. These Rajas were ardent Sivites, and the temple of Konarak must, therefore, show signs of a Sivite temple.

It may be noted, however, that Nangroo Narsing Deva of the Panji belonged to the Gangetic dynasty and was a Vaishnava. For this test we must examine the sculptures and carvings of the temple. The temple is dedicated to the sun, and we may see, in the first instance, what the sun is meant to represent. As a preserver of the earth, it may be made to represent Vishnu, but being the most prominent object for emblematic worship, it does, as an origin and creator of all things on the earth, very appropriately represent the Siva Linga, or the phallic emblem.

That the sun was meant to represent Siva is shown by a statue recently discovered. Here the sun is shown as possessing matted hair, a peculiarity of Siva and other ascetics, and on his two sides are figures of Brahmá to the right and Vishnu to the left. The statue of the sun unearthed in the Bhogamandap, which is probably the statue meant for worship, is standing on a pedestal very much like a “Yoni” which holds the Siva Linga in temples of Siva. This also tends to show that the sun is meant to represent Siva rather than Vishnu.

In this connection a small carving representing five gods found in the débris of the temple may also be mentioned. Here Siva has been given the chief place, Brahmá and Indra sitting to his right and Vishnu and Surya to his left. The

statue of Rishi, like Buddha, sitting in meditation that was recently unearthed is important in this respect, as on his forehead are shown furrows to represent sandal. This is in the form the Sivites use sandal, and is quite different from he *Tilaka* of the Vaishnavas.

Lastly, it may be mentioned that over each of the three doorways of the Jagamohan, just above the projecting cornice, are two statues of Siva, with the characteristic serpent, sacred thread, damroo and third eye. These have got only four heads each instead of five, but this is not an anomaly, as the matted hair of Siva is sometimes mistaken and counted as a fifth head. It may be also noted that above the cornice there are no obscene figures showing that Shivaloka is only reached after a man ascends above all worldly passions and desires.

These statues prove conclusively that the temple is a Sivite one. There is absolutely nothing to suggest that the temple was Vaishnavite. No doubt some scenes from the "Ramayana" have been represented, but nowhere is there an indication that these are meant to show the supremacy of Vishnu over Siva.

The temple may be taken as having been constructed by the Kesari dynasty, and we should perhaps be not far from the truth if we regarded it as a work of the 9th century, *i.e.*, contemporary with the Brahmeswar, Mukteswar, Raja Rani and other temples of similar workmanship at Bhubaneswar.

The silting up of the bed of the Chandrabhaga river would, in a more suitable locality, have given some idea as to the age of the temple, which was built when the Chandrabhaga was a flowing river. Some information can, however, be gathered from the festival observed on the Chandrabhaga. Very early in the morning of the "Saptami" in the bright half of the month of Magh (lunar), a great crowd of people, who gather at the place the previous night, take a bath in the sacred pool—all that remains of the river—and stand on the sea-shore close by to watch the sunrise. The date is known as Ratha Saptami, and it is believed that on that morning the sun is seen with his chariot. After seeing the sun, the people come to the Konarak Temple, and having worshipped the deity there (now only the Navagraha of the temple) return to their homes.

Now, this festival has evidently some connection with the temple, and was started either with the construction of the temple or just after its completion to attract annually a crowd of people to the place and thus spread its sanctity. This, it may be noted, is a usual custom with all sacred places.

The ceremony being entirely connected with the sun, it is certain that the festival was observed each year on the sun coming to a particular position of the zodiac. This was most probably the Agnikona or south-east corner, *i.e.*, the corner midway between Makara (Capricorn) and Mesha (Aries), either of which when entered by the sun are celebrated by big festivals in India and other countries. And on this account the deity was called Konarak, which means "Corner Sun" (Kona, Corner, and Arka, Sun). It may further be noted that when the sun is in any of the other three corners (*viz.*, Ishan, Vayavya and Nairita), the position of the locality and the season do not allow it to be seen as rising from the sea. The 7th of Magh (bright half) falls, after the leap year adjustments have been made between the 7th and 14th February; so the 10th February may be taken as average date. On this date the sun comes nowadays, according to the Hindu almanacs, to $27\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of Makara (Capricorn), and is, therefore, $17\frac{1}{2}$ degrees short of the Agni-kona. Now the retrograde motion of the equinoxes is, according to Hindu astronomy, one minute per year; so this difference must have been caused in $17\frac{1}{2} \times 60$ or 1,050 years. This period, with perhaps a few years added to it, has, therefore, elapsed since the festival was first inaugurated, and represents very nearly the age of the Konarak Temple. This calculation also carries its construction to the middle of the 9th century, the date given to it by Abul Fazl.

It is thus seen that, except the temple records at Puri, everything else tends to show that the Konarak Temple is a work of the 9th century.

Bhubaneswar.—The beautiful old temples in this locality, are now in a good state of preservation and delightfully free from vegetation.

There are still a few temples where the repairs are not quite finished, while for those buildings which are seriously marred in places by the patchy

appearance of the new stone-work, (white stone having been frequently used to repair red sand stone masonry) I should advocate the use of artificial stains so as to make the repairs less conspicuous. But the stain will have to be very judiciously applied, and, before it is applied generally to all the repairs, specimens of the result obtained should be approved.

Udayagiri and Khandagiri.—When I went to Bhubaneswar, I took the opportunity of visiting the caves and rock-cut temples, situated in two isolated hills of sand stone rock, five miles from Bhubaneswar. The oldest are in the hill called Udayagiri; the more modern in that portion which is designated Khandagiri. They became Jaina about the 10th or 11th century, and the last-named hill is crowned by a Jaina temple, erected by the Mahrattas in the end of the last century.

What we know of the age of the older caves is principally derived from a long inscription on the front of the earliest, known as the Háthi Gumphá. This inscription first attracted the attention of Stirling, and a plate representing it very imperfectly is given in the 15th volume of the “*Asiatic Researches*.” It was afterwards copied by Kittoe, and a translation, as far as its imperfection admitted, made by Prinsep, with the assistance of his pundits, and published. From it we learn that it was engraved by a King called Khâravéla, who ascended the throne of Kalinga in his 24th year, and spread his power by conquest over neighbouring Rajas. He seems at first to have vacillated between the Brahmanical and Buddhist faiths, but finally to have adopted the latter and distributed infinite alms. Among other works, he is said to have constructed subterranean chambers—caves containing a Chaitya temple and pillars.

However, among the sculptures in bas-relief that adorn the walls of some of the caves, we find no figure of Buddha, in the conventional forms and attitudes by which he was afterwards recognised, and there is no scene which can be interpreted as representing any event in his life, nor any of the “*Játakas*” in which his future greatness was prefigured. There is no “*dagoba*” in the caves or represented in the sculptures, no wheel emblem, nor anything, in fact, that is usually considered emblematical of Buddhism.

It is true the “*Swastica*” and Shield emblems do occur, attached to the Aira inscription, while the shield and trisul ornaments appear over the doorways in the older caves; and these we know were considered as Buddhist emblems at Sanchi and Bharhut. But were they exclusively so? The trisul ornament is found on the coins of Kodphises, in conjunction with the bull and trident of Siva, and we have no reason for assuming that the “*Swastica*,” or it may be even the shield, was not used by other and earlier sects. Judging from some of the sculptures on the walls, the religion of the people who made the older caves, appears to have been a pure worship of trees by a nága or serpent reverencing race, on whose primitive faith Asoka probably engrafted the teachings of Saka Muni.

From whatever point of view they are looked at, these Orissian caves are among the most interesting, though at the same time the most anomalous, of all the caves in India, and it is gratifying to find them in such good preservation; for they have been well repaired by the Public Works Department, except that the stone shed over the Háthi Gumphá inscription is unnecessarily heavy. In future it may be as well, in the case of important repairs or additions to an ancient monument, if the Engineer in charge of the work applies to the Archæological Surveyor for working drawings and details, or at least submits such drawings himself for the Archæological Superintendent's approval before carrying out the work.

I have already submitted to Government a detailed report on these caves and what repairs are required. They are only of minor importance but the sooner the work is carried out the less will be the expense.

The chaukidar in charge of these caves is not sufficiently firm in having fakirs and beggars turned out. This unsavoury class of mendicants one finds in every stage of asceticism and dirt wandering about the country and living on the charity of the poor, ignorant, kind-hearted native. They invariably choose the nearest disused temple as their hotel, where they light fires and lamps that blacken and disfigure the walls and sculptures, if there should happen to be any in the temple. On departing, as a souvenir to the people who have befriended him, (often by the way, out of pure fear of provoking

his unholy curses should they refuse), this parasite generally leaves a heap of dirty rags, remains of cooking fires and rubbish in the temple, for the chaukidar in charge to have swept up or left, as the case may be. We have now in most ancient buildings, wire-netted doors fitted with padlocks to prevent these and other intruders from taking up their abode therein, but in the case of the caves of Udayagiri and Khandagiri, wire-netted doors would be too unsightly and quite out of place, so we have to rely entirely on the chaukidar, in charge for doing his duty, which he does satisfactorily, with the exception of entertaining a mistaken idea of the sanctity of these vagabonds, as one may judge from his reluctance to turn them out. When I visited the place in February last, I had to personally eject two of these fakirs, together with their cooking pots and rubbish, as the chaukidar was evidently afraid of them, or their curses. I personally superintended the cleaning out of several of these caves, where the remains of recent cooking-fires existed, for they would probably have been left as they were had I only left instructions, so great is the fear chaukidars and village people generally appear to have of displeasing these religious loafers. As the caves and rock-cut temples in question are among the most interesting and valuable ancient monuments of Bengal if not in India, it would be well if the Public Works Department officer of the district could arrange to visit the site occasionally, to see if they are kept in proper order.

CHAMPARAN DISTRICT.

Rāmpurwa—I visited this place to inspect the fallen Asoka column, which has not yet been re-erected. In my opinion, remains of two distinct columns exist, but in order to prove this theory, the bases of both portions of the column will have to be examined and this cannot be done until the broken base now standing erect and the long shaft lying half-buried, in a horizontal position, close by, are removed from the pits they now occupy. If it is found that the lower extremities of both are rough-faced it will prove that the columns are distinct. If on the other hand, the lower extremity of the long shaft is found not to be rough-faced, but smooth and polished like the rest of its exposed surface, and its circumference measures the same as that of the other column it will be reasonable to suppose that this long shaft once stood upon the broken base and that they are one and the same column.

However, the borings that were taken some time ago to ascertain the length of the buried shaft tend to show that there are remains of a masonry foundation about seventeen feet below the ground level, bits of broken brick and stone debris having been brought up, and that sand exists below the clay. There appears little doubt that the foundations gave way sinking through the stratum of clay into the sand below, and that this caused the collapse of the column. In other words that this column has nothing to do with the broken base of the column close by, which appears to have sunk bodily in a vertical position.

Both columns should be hoisted out of the pits they now occupy, their bases examined, and all doubts settled. A suitable site should be then selected near by, where two circular holes about four feet in diameter should be bored, the depth depending on how much of the roughened surface of their bases remain, and is to be inserted below ground (ten feet was the amount left rough-faced in the case of the Asoka column at Sarnath). The holes should have good solid concrete foundations, not less than three feet thick and six feet square, the columns should then be carefully lowered into their beds, the earth being filled in and well-rammed, care being taken that the lower inscription on the shaft and the remains of the broken lion, face the east, the cap having been previously fastened to the neck of the shaft by means of a copper or bronze dowel. If wrought iron is used it should be subjected to some preservative process, such as tarring and sanding or galvanizing to prevent oxidation.

It will be necessary to enclose the columns with iron railings, high enough and the bars sufficiently close together to prevent visitors from scratching their names on the columns or otherwise disfiguring them. Attempts to do this have already been made.

Now that the railway runs quite close to the site, it will be an easy matter to get the hoisting tackle on the spot and the re-erection of these columns should not be such a costly affair as it was thought to be in 1904.

DINAJPUR DISTRICT.

My visit to this district was in connection with information sent to Government, suggesting that certain old Hindu temples were worth repairing and placing on the List of Ancient Monuments of Bengal.

The only means of visiting these ruined temples being by native bullock-cart or walking, and the state of the weather and roads being extremely bad, the journey of eighty-six miles was unpleasant, and what was still worse, quite useless, as five out of the six temples I inspected were of no interest and were hopeless ruins, the sixth temple, known as the Kantoji temple at Kantonagar, was seriously damaged in 1897 by an earthquake. It has been repaired by the temple authorities themselves and now looks a particularly vulgar building, made still more hideous by the lavish display of red and white colour wash and the courtyard buildings are roofed with galvanized corrugated iron sheets. It is a splendid example of the shocking deterioration of Hindu Architecture.

. As regards the Sura Musjid near Hilli, a building that was declared by Government to be a protected monument in 1905, and a sum of Rs. 3,200 was suggested as the cost of restoration, has now become a hopeless ruin and no subvention by Government is necessary or wise..

The other four temples were more or less modern, and of no interest, all of them being past all repair, owing to the rank growth of vegetation and the want of ordinary care on the part of the original owners. I could not help wondering why any intelligent being should take the trouble and give so much trouble to others and useless expense to Government in reporting the existence of these comparatively modern, hopelessly ruined, uninteresting class of buildings.

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

Atmi.—On receiving information from the Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle, of the existence of a small ruined temple at Atmi, I visited the site on my way from the Dinajpur district to join Mr. Marshall, the Director-General of Archæology in India, at Sarnath. The building is the remains of a Buddhist Stupa, exactly like many at Sarnath. Some time ago a native inhabitant got together a gang of men and started to excavate the inside of the building hoping to find valuable relics below, and went down for a depth of ten feet or so, but found nothing of interest. Several trial trenches have also been dug in and around the compound, but nothing was found but a few broken Hindu sculptures of no particular value, which I saw. Apparently a more modern Hindu temple was built on the old site, but beyond traces of broken walls nothing now remains but a few feet of the circular stupa. It would cost Rs. 500 to finish the excavation work, but I do not consider it is worth completing, as the most likely spots for excavating have already been tried without success.

List of Public Libraries, etc., to which copies of the Report of the Archæological Survey Eastern Circle are supplied.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA.

UNITED KINGDOM.

British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
 Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S.W.
 Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
 Edinburgh University Library, Edinburgh.
 Glasgow University Library, Glasgow.
 Aberdeen University Library, Aberdeen.
 Trinity College Library, Dublin.
 Folklore Society, 11, Old Square Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.
 National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.
 Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W.
 Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
 The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.
 Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.
 Royal Society, Edinburgh.
 Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.
 National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
 Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.
 Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
 Imperial Institute, London.
 Indian Institute, Oxford.
 Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.
 The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.
 Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, Englefield Green, Surrey.
 Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
 Institut de France, Paris.
 Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iena, Paris.

GERMANY.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.
 Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.
 Hungarian Academy, Budha-Pesth.

ITALY.

Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
 R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze.
 British School at Rome.
 American School of Classic Studies at Rome.

OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

Koninklijke Akademie Van Wetenschappen to Amsterdam, Holland.
 Royal Institute of Netherlands, India. The Hague, Holland.
 Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.
 Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.
 Académie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique, Anvers.
 University Library, Upsala, Sweden.
 University Library, Christiania, Norway.
 British School at Athens, Greece.
 La Société Archéologique d'Athènes, Athens, Greece.

AMERICA.

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.
 Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.
 Secretary, National Museum, Washington, U. S. A.

BRITISH COLONIES.

The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.
 Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.
 Melbourne Library, Melbourne.
 University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
 Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.
 Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.
 Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore.
 Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.

FOREIGN COLONIES.

Directeur de l'Ecole Française d'extrême Orient, Hanoi.
 Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.
 Institut Français D'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.
 Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, Department of Interior, Manila.

II.—INDIA.

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.
 Indian Museum, Calcutta.
 *Press Room, Calcutta and Simla.

(2) PROVINCIAL.

MADRAS.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.
 University Library, Madras.
 Public " "
 Presidency College " "
 School of Art " "
 Government Central Museum, Madras.
 Christian College, Library.

BOMBAY.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.
 University " "
 Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.
 School of Art, Bombay.
 The College of Science, Poona.

BENGAL.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
 University Library, the Senate House, Calcutta.
 Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
 Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
 Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Allahabad.
 University " Allahabad.
 Public " "
 Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.
 Sanskrit College, Benares.
 Thomason College, Roorkee.

PUNJAB.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.
 Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
 Museum Library, Lahore.
 University Library, Lahore.
 Government College Library, Lahore.
 Delhi Museum and Institute, Delhi.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.

BURMA.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.
 The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.
 The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
Museum Library, „

ASSAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.

NATIVE STATES.

Hyderabad.

The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

Central India.

Library of the Agent to the Governor-General.
The Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar.
Rajkumar College, Indore.

Rajputana.

Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmer.
College Library, Ajmer.

Baroda.

Library of the Resident at Baroda.

* Director-General's Report only.